MA23D(88)-1

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Gloves and Mittens

1988

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Manufacturers' shipments of fabric, leather, and combination gloves and mittens in 1988 were valued at $382.7 million, while unsupported, dipped rubber gloves were value at $405.3 million. There were 26,062.6 thousand dozen pairs of fabric, leather, and combination gloves and mittens shipped and 186,343.8 thousand dozen psirs of unsupported, dipped rubber gloves shipped.

A description of the survey methodology and related information appears on page 4.

Table 1. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS OF GLOVES AND MITTENS: 1978 TO 1988

(Quantity in 1,000 dozen pairs; value in millions of dollars)

Year	Dress gloves and mittens		Work gloves and mittens, excluding rubber		Rubber gloves	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1988	5,873	(NA)	[1]25,060	(NA)	[1]186,344	[1]405.3
1987	5,164	(NA)	[1]24,559	(NA)	[1]144,776	[1]347.1
1986	3,268	69.3	19,264	281.1	125,683	322.1
1985	3,129	76.4	19,742	283.0	100,684	304.4
1984	2,585	66.7	20,980	308.8	96,562	283.7
1983	2,005	59.9	18,222	263.7	81,804	233.8
1982	1,899	67.4	19,379	285.4	85,199	297.3
1981	3,128	65.5	24,896	345.5	58,543	246.6
1980	3,065	63.7	25,181	340.1	44,804	236.4
1979	2,782	68.1	35,299	439.8	(NA)	(NA)
1978	2,581	67.1	34,271	398.5	(NA)	(NA)

Note: As a result of an extensive reconciliation between the 1982 Census of Manufactures and the MA23D, Gloves and Mittens, approximately 21 companies were added to the survey. Data were obtained from these firms for 1982 and subsequent years; therefore, data for years prior to 1982 are not directly comparable.

(NA) Not available.

[1]Beginning in 1987, data for rubber or plastic dipped supported gloves are included under work gloves and mittens rather than rubber or plastic.

Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call Valerie J. Bacik, (301) 763-7337.

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Table 2. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS OF GLOVES AND MITTENS, BY MATERIAL AND TYPE: 1988 AND 1987

(Quantity in 1,000 dozen pairs; value in millions of dollars)

Product code	Product description	1988		1987	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	All fabric gloves and mittens	23,789.2	214.4	22,543.1	r207.6
23813 10	Knit fabric gloves and mittens	16,419.5	131.0	r14,261.0	r119.7
	By fabric:				
23813 11	All cotton and chiefly cotton circular or jersey knit	14,007.6	(X)	r12,679.8	(X)
23813 12	All other cotton and chiefly cotton	1,513.0	(X)	956.0	(X)
23813 13	All manmade and chiefly manmade	383.2	(X)	(D)	(X)
23813 14	All other fabric	535.7	(X)	(D)	(X)
	By type:				
23813 16	Dress and semi-dress gloves and mittens	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
23813 17	Work gloves and mittens	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
	Type n.s.k.	-	(X)	-	(X)
23813 20	Woven fabric gloves and mittens	7,369.7	83.4	8,282.1	87.9
	By fabric:				
23813 21	Single canton flannel	2,783.2	(X)	3,251.1	(X)
23813 22	Double canton flannel	(D)	(X)	3,303.5	(X)
23813 23	All other fabric	(D)	(X)	1,726.5	(X)
	Fabric n.s.k.	-	(X)	1.0	(X)
	By type:				
23813 26	Dress and semi-dress gloves and mittens	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
23813 27	Work gloves and mittens	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
23814 10	Leather and fabric combination gloves and mittens	665.0	37.6	r728.3	36.5
	By type:				
23814 16	Dress and semi-dress gloves and mittens	79.9	(X)	r159.0	(X)
23814 17	Work gloves and mittens	585.1	(X)	r569.3	(X)
	Type n.s.k.	-	(X)	-	(X)
31510 00	All leather gloves and mittens	1,608.4	130.7	1,699.5	123.4
	By type:				
31510 20	Dress and semi-dress gloves and mittens	201.7	(X)	245.3	(X)
31510 81	All grain work gloves, except welders	774.3	(X)	808.2	(X)
31510 83	All split work gloves, except welders	355.8	(X)	388.8	(X)
31510 89	All other leather work gloves	276.6	(X)	257.2	(X)
	Type n.s.k.	-	(X)	-	(X)
30690 40	Rubber coated, partially coated, impregnated and dipped supported gloves[1]	1,559.1	35.0	1,567.5	33.5
	By fabric:				
30690 44	Woven shell fabric	(D)	(X)	173.4	(X)
30690 45	Knit shell fabric	(D)	(X)	1,394.1	(X)
30698 55	Rubber dipped unsupported	186,343.8	405.3	144,776.1	347.1
30698 62	8 mil or less	176,285.9	312.0	136,846.6	(2)
30698 63	Greater than 8 mil	10,057.9	93.3	7,929.5	(2)
30896 31	Plastic coated, partially coated, impregnated and dipped supported gloves[1]	3,311.0	52.0	3,184.4	48.3
30896 32	Woven shell fabric	434.2	(X)	399.3	(X)
30896 33	Knit shell fabric	2,876.8	(X)	2,785.1	(X)
30896 41	All plastic gloves	46,144.3	51.9	(D)	(D)
30896 42	Dipped unsupported	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
30896 43	Film heat sealed	(D)	(X)	2,163.6	(X)

- Represents zero. (D) Data withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. n.s.k. Not specified by kind. rRevised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures. (X) Not applicable.

[1]For 1986 and previous years data were collected for gloves and mittens of "coated and partially coated fabrics." The gloves in this category could have been made of fabrics coated with rubber or plastic and were included in the quantity and value of shipments for "all fabric, work gloves and mittens."

[2]Data not collected prior to 1988.

Table 3. SHIPMENTS, EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF GLOVES AND MITTENS: 1988 AND 1987

(Quantity in 1,000 dozen pairs; value and calculated import duty in millions of dollars)

Product description	Manufacturers' shipments		Exports of domestic merchandise[1]		Percent exports to manufacturers' shipments		Imports for consumption[2]		Apparent consumption[4]		Percent imports to apparent consumption	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value[3]	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1988												
Fabric gloves and mittens (including fabric and leather combination)	24,454	252.0	5,743	28.5	23.5	11.3	28,798	152.1	47,509	375.6	60.6	40.5
Leather gloves and mittens	1,608	130.7	327	9.2	20.3	7.0	9,341	173.7	10,622	295.2	87.9	58.8
1987												
Fabric gloves and mittens (including fabric and leather combination)	23,271	207.6	5,848	22.9	25.1	11.0	28,070	143.1	45,493	318.1	61.7	45.0
Leather gloves and mittens	1,699	123.4	338	8.8	19.9	7.1	8,291	152.6	9,652	267.2	85.9	57.1

: Export and import data include glove linings which are not available by separate classification; however, this item is not included in turers' shipments.

arison of SIC-based product codes with Sc..edule B export numbers and TSUSA import numbers is shown in table 4.

rce: Bureau of the Census report EM 546, U.S. Exports.
rce: Bureau of the Census reports IM 146, U.S. Imports for Consumption.
e dollar value represents the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) value at first port of entry in the United States plus U.S. import duties.
parent consumption represents new domestic supply and is derived by subtracting exports from the total of manufacturers' shipments plus imports.

Table 4. COMPARISON OF SIC CODES (DOMESTIC OUTPUT), SCHEDULE B EXPORT NUMBERS, AND TSUSA IMPORT NUMBERS

Domestic output	Export number	Import number
23813	704.0120-704.0180	704.0520-704.6500, 704.7500-704.9500,
23814	705.8000	705.3510-705.3560, 705.4000-705.7800

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey. This survey covers manufacturers of leather, fabric, rubber, and plastic gloves and mittens. Jobbers having gloves made for them by contractors, and manufacturers and jobbers cutting their own gloves in the United States, shipping them outside the country to be sewn, and then bringing them back to the United States under the special import category referred to as 807, which is part of Schedule 8, special classification provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, are also included.

Survey Methodology. The statistics in this publication were collected by mail on Bureau of the Census annual Form MA23D, Gloves and Mittens. The survey panel includes all known manufacturers of gloves and mittens except for small establishments for which data in the 1987 Census of Manufactures were derived from administrative records of other government agencies. There are approximately 120 companies in the mail panel; no estimate is derived for the small firms excluded from the survey.

Reliability of Data. Survey error may result from several sources: (1) inability to obtain information about all cases in the survey; (2) response errors; (3) definitional difficulties; (4) differences in the interpretation of questions; (5) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained; and (6) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation for missing data. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. Although no direct measurement of the biases due to nonsampling errors has been obtained, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize their influence.

A major source of bias in the published estimates is due to imputing data for nonrespondents, for late reporters, for data which fail logic edits, and for small companies not included in the survey panel. Missing figures are imputed based on yearly movements shown by reporting firms. Imputation generally is limited to a maximum of 10 percent for any one data cell. Figures with imputation rates greater than 10 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, because the actual yearly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements. The range of difference between the actual and imputed figures is not precisely known, but is assumed to be small. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the published data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 15 percent should be used with caution.

Revisions to Previous Period Data. Statistics for previous years may be revised as the result of corrected data from respondents, late reports for which imputations were made as described above, or other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Revisions also include changes to prior period data resulting from reconciliation of the results of this survey with the 1987 Census of Manufactures to correct differences in reported data between the two series and to identify and verify new establishments included in the scope of this survey.

Adjustment for Price Change. All dollar figures included in this publication are in current dollars; i.e., they have not been adjusted for price change.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Quantity and Value of Shipments. The figures on quantity and value of shipments represent physical shipments of all products sold, transferred to other establishments of the same company, or shipped on consignment, whether for domestic or export sale. The value represents the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, to the customer or branch to which the products are shipped, net of discounts, allowances, freight charges, and returns. Shipments to a company's own branches are assigned the same value as comparable sales to unaffiliated customers; i.e., the value includes an appropriate allocation of company overhead and profit. Products bought and resold without further manufacture are excluded.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; on the other hand, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Also, there are a substantial number of imported commodities which have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to the problems mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data.

Valuation. There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data:

- *Domestic Output.* Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.
- *Exports.* Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance and other charges to the export point.

  Estimated producers' values of exports have also been developed. These values more closely approximate the values reported for domestic output because they exclude freight, insurance, and other charges applied from the producing plant to the export point.
- *Imports.* Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output. Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at fourdigit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

Low-Value Import and Export Transactions. Detailed commodity information is not included for individual export shipments valued at not more than $1,500. Generally, detailed commodity information is not included for individual import shipments valued at not more than $1,000. For textiles and textile products, gloves, footwear, and miscellaneous rubber and plastics products, detailed commodity information is not included for individual import shipments valued at not more than $250. This is believed to have only negligible effects on the statistics for the bulk of the commodities.

Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind. The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

Time Lag Between Output and Exports. There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports. Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

Used Commodities. With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

Geographic Area of Coverage. Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of U.S. foreign trade zones, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico).

HISTORICAL NOTE

Data on gloves and mittens have been collected by the Bureau of the Census since 1923. Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library. A list of depository libraries may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census regional offices cited below:

Office	Telephone
Atlanta, Georgia	(404) 347-2271
Boston, Massachusetts	(617) 223-2327
Charlotte, North Carolina	(704) 371-6142
Chicago, Illinois	(312) 353-6251
Dallas, Texas	(214) 767-0621
Denver, Colorado	(303) 236-2200
Detroit, Michigan	(313) 226-7742
Kansas City, Kansas	(816) 374-4601
Los Angeles, California	(213) 209-6616
New York, New York	(212) 264-3860
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	(215) 597-4920
Seattle, Washington	(206) 442-7828

Historical data are also available on microfiche. For further information contact the Bureau of the Census, Data User Services Division, (301) 763-4100.

RELATED REPORTS

The Bureau of the Census publishes the following related reports:

Series	Frequency	Title
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MA22K	Annually	*Knit Fabric Production*
MQ22T	Quarterly	*Broadwoven Fabrics, Gray*

Series	Frequency	Title
MQ23A	Quarterly	*Selected Apparel*
MA23A	Annually	*Apparel*
Other Industrial Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	*Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders*
(AS)	Annually	Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM)
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Foreign Trade Reports		
EM 546 FT 446	Monthly Annually	*U.S. Exports—Schedule B—Commodity by Country*
IM 146 FT 246	Monthly Annually	*U.S. Imports for Consumption—TSUSA—Commodity by Country*

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

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Foreign Trade	Trade Data Inquiries Staff (FTD)	(301) 763-5140
Census/ASM	Ted McGrath	(301) 763-5152
Office of Textile	Claudia Wolfe	(202) 377-4058
To order a Current Industrial Report	Superintendent of Documents (GPO)	(202) 783-3238
To subscribe to a Census Bureau publication	Superintendent of Documents (GPO)	(202) 275-3054

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